

# THE BRANFORD MAIL.

VOL. VII. NO. 12.

BRANDON, MAN., THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1890.

FIVE CENTS

## Furs! Furs! Furs!

### MILLER & COMPANY, CLOTHIERS,

Are Selling Out a Stock of FURS,  
at about

## 60c. on the DOLLAR

This is your Greatest Chance of the  
Season.

Come right along, and bring your  
Cash.

### DON'T

MISTAKE THE PLACE,

Cor. 9th Street and Rosser Ave., South Side.

COLE & SANDERS' OLD STAND.

## MILLER & CO

D. A. GOLDWELL,  
BANKERS,  
Incorporated in the Dominion Bank of Canada.  
MONEY TO LOAN.

D. H. JOHNSON,  
DENTIST,  
Successor to J. H. Johnson, Dentist, 100  
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Specialties in all branches of Dentistry.  
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Specialties in all branches of Dentistry.  
JOHN JOHNSON, D.D.

LANGHAM HOTEL,  
RE-OPENED.

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Specialties in all branches of Dentistry.  
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DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY.

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#### COUNCIL MEETING

TO DISCUSS THE COURT HOUSE DESIGN.

A special meeting of the City Council was held in the city clerk's office on Tuesday afternoon at 4, to discuss the matter of the Court House and jail, and debentures therefor. The roll being called the following aldermen answered: Goldwell, Murray, Edgar, Evans and Russell. On motion Ald. Goldwell took the chair.

The clerk read the report of the special committee appointed to consider the matter of Court House and jail, as follows:

Your committee recommend that the Council adopt the following resolution and submit the same to the Hon. James A. Smart and Clifford B. P. P. and solicitor for the City of Brandon; with an urgent request that they maintain the present position of the city in the matter; Wherein certain action has been taken by a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba, leading to an alteration or adjustment of the position of the city of Brandon, and the several municipalities of the Western Judicial District, upon the question of the Court House and jail of the Western Judicial District, and the interest of, paid by such to the City of Brandon annually.

And whereas the arrangement made with respect to such matters was entered into several years ago and after due deliberation on the part of all parties concerned, the said district being then represented by their members in the Local Legislature and on the Judicial Bench then acting;

And whereas the action taken and the agreement made between the City of Brandon and the Western Judicial District and the Government of the Province of Manitoba were duly ratified by an act of the Legislature of such Province; And whereas the City of Brandon, upon the faith of such acts of the said Legislature, have issued their debentures to the extent of \$70,000 and the same were handed by the City to the Government of the Province of Manitoba;

And whereas the credit of the City of Brandon has been advanced for reasons of the agreement made with respect to such debentures and will be materially affected by an alteration respecting the same;

And whereas the title of the Court House and jail property is not in the City of Brandon as has been generally supposed, but is still in the name of His Majesty the Queen;

Therefore this Council is of the opinion that any compromise or dealing with such arrangement leading to an alteration of the same will seriously affect the interest of the City of Brandon, and will be unjust, inequitable and eminently improper and act of repudiation.

This Council is also of the opinion that any such action will seriously affect the credit of the city in the money market.

That this Council desires to be heard fully before further action be taken on the matter.

#### CITY COUNCIL

ALDERMEN PRESENT.

The council met in the City Hall on Monday evening, when a large number of visitors were present and the following aldermen: Goldwell, Murray, Edgar, Evans, Russell.

Moved and seconded that Ald. Russell take the chair in the mayor's absence.

Minutes of last meeting and of special meeting were read and adopted.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

From Union Bank of Canada, Winnipeg, re: the sale of the building, and from City Solicitor, re: the sale of the building, and from City Solicitor, re: the sale of the building.

From Chief Justice, re: the sale of the building, and from City Solicitor, re: the sale of the building.

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McGregor—Poundkeeper had nothing for killing lice.

Russell—Wanted to know if fast driving was allowed.

Goldwell—There had been a great deal of fast driving, and wished to know if the chief had notified them.

Edgar—The chief notified us to that effect and we quit.

Edgar—Thought we should have some street for spending horses, as nearly all cities had street for the purpose.

The matter was left over, with the understanding that chief should enforce the law as it stands.

#### NOTICES.

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#### TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Montreal Trade Bulletin.—The C.P.R. will start a special immigration train for Winnipeg on March 19th, the train for settlers' effects leaving on the 13th, so that where the people arrive their luggage will be awaiting them.

#### HAYFIELD.

The Public School here opens on Monday 10th March.

Mr. D. Black has been drawing lumber from Brandon lately. It looks as if something was going to happen.

#### ELKHORN.

The ladies of the Presbyterian and Methodist denominations, met on Wednesday at the residence of Mr. McLeod and organized a Union Ladies' Aid, with Mrs. Bailey as President, Miss Mary McLeod, Secretary, and Mrs. Travis, Treasurer. The aid will meet every two weeks at 2 o'clock at the residences of the members.

Mr. Markie, Indian Agent from Birtle, was in town last week.

Mr. McKenzie, Superintendent of the Indian Home, has returned from his trip to Moose Mountain.

Mrs. Robinson, of Sarnia, is visiting friends here.

Rev. Mr. Littlehales intends giving a Stereopticon and Dissolving view entertainment on Tuesday the 18th March. Proceeds in aid of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Geo. Hall intends opening an important business here.

#### EIGHTEEN MONTHS EACH.

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON THE YOUNG MEN WHO FLEADED GUILTY.

The two young Englishmen, Brooks and Jemmett, were brought up before His Lordship, Judge Dubuc, yesterday.

Brooks was charged with forging the name of J. G. McDonald to a cheque on the Merchants Bank for \$100, and Jemmett was charged with uttering the same. They both pleaded guilty.

His Lordship in passing sentence remarked that it was indeed sad to see two young gentlemen in such a position as they stood in to day. The crime of forgery was a serious one. The extreme penalty was imprisonment for life, but taking into consideration the fact of their having made restitution as far as they could, and that they had waived extradition proceedings, the sentence would be lightened. Unfortunately the crime of forgery was on the increase and those committing it must be punished. He had consulted with his colleagues and the sentence in each case would be imprisonment for eighteen months.

#### IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

The summer of 1889 was not a favorable one in some parts of the Dominion for raising a high quality of seed grain. Rust prevailed to such an extent as to interfere with its usual development and plumpness. Where the rust was severe the grain is usually light, and its percentage of germinating power is low. Considerable reduction in the value of the seed is caused. This is especially the case with oats. Judging from samples received for testing, this injury has been great in the Maritime Province and in some districts in Ontario. The important bearing of well developed, vigorous seed, of high germinating power, on good crops is now recognized by all thoughtful farmers and no one who has any seed on hand, the vitality of which is questionable, should allow himself to remain long in uncertainty as to its value. The seed testing department at the Central Experimental Farm, is now in operation, and every farmer in the Dominion is invited to send any sample of which he may have doubt to the institution, for test. The time occupied in testing is usually about a fortnight; an ounce or two is sufficient for the purpose. Samples may be sent through the mail to the Experimental Farm free of postage, and the returns will be made as promptly as possible, and free of charge. The name and address of the sender should be written plainly, and accompanied each package.

#### W. M. SANDERS.

Director Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

#### COMMUNICATION.

Rapid City, Mar. 3rd, 1890.

To the Editor of Brandon Mail.

Dear Sir: The action of the local legislature in passing an act to take out of the hands of the municipalities the collection of arrears of taxes and to centralize this part of the municipal business at Portage la Prairie and put it into the hands of a district registrar is about one of the worst features of the very bad legislation now being enacted.

This part of the principal work can be done by the Treasurer of the municipalities better than by any one else. We all know how unsatisfactory the judicial boards were to the people. This amendment will place the municipalities in about the same position as under their regime.

It seems as if all the power were to be taken out of the hands of the municipalities and vested in the registrars in order to create an office for Government banking on. This is a matter that the municipalities would do well to take action upon.

Yours, etc.

MUNICIPALITY.

#### A STORM.

How calm and peaceful looked the sky! This pleasant winter's morn! First calm and clear, our heart to cheer, And then whilst all looked on in fear, Put on her finest robes.

Now clothed was she right beautiful, But angry yet withal, As haste ye home, nor stay to roam, For when the sky begins to frown, She means to do some harm.

And soon the looked for Sun appeared, But not this time alone, No angry like, there came in sight Two others, fearful in their might, Sun dogs, portraying storm.

A farmer going to his work, Did hurry him along, An active bell, in spite of cold, (Perhaps his thought did dwell on gold), Came out to paint the scene.

And now the wind began to blow, And quickly rolled the clouds, The snow did fall, and travellers call, Unto the One, who guards us all, To shield him from the blast.

A herd of cattle on the plains, Are driven by the storm, From off the place, and off they race, Each going at its hardest pace, To seek a milder spot.

Some cowboys, bold as they could be, Followed the herd along, But soon alas, their die is cast, For when the sky begins to frown, The cowboys meet their doom.

At length a parting in the clouds Is seen by some, and then With joyful cries, and tearful eyes, A sweet thanksgiving doth arise, To Him, who calms the storm.

The Sun doth now break out and shine, With ever brightening light, And now the storm, which raged this morn, Is all dispelled, and quickly gone, To seek another time.

BRANDON, MAN.

#### THE NORMAL CHALLENGE.

"Well boys, what think you of football today?"

"To be sure to-day."

"Do you think that a band of Of players as we, Could beat those Collegiates in games 1 to 3?"

"The boys think a moment."

"Then with a word cry, Shout loudly 'We'll do it, If need be, we must die, There's a million of Thompson, To the front full of fire, And the 'best of all players,' That hold McHenry, There's Mott and there's Wood, And there's Rick and there's Fossard, There's Niblett and Wilkinson Together with Douglas, But what's that set out, The Collegiates bring forth For the Normals to play against For all they are worth. The ball they now face, And the playing is started, Which makes all the players Look pleased and light hearted, In time not long past, I have sat in a school, And really the boys seemed To take things quite cool; But now see the difference, Just see how they run! It is one of the strangest things Under the sun."

The Normals play well With a great deal of zest, But still are soon scattered, Like birds from their nest, They gather their forces, And onward they go, As if they'd have victory Or make a great show, For on a sudden the ball is kept rolling, While quickly on all sides, The boys are kept running, The game is now over, The Normals now see, The result of the game is not 1 to 3, But reversed, Normals You're plucky though few, For would have been different If rules you had knew.

"CRITE."

#### CHINESE ARE CAUGHT.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Feb. 28.—Customs officers arrested eight Chinese who were smuggled over the steamer Olympian. They were searched under the boiler and all provided with certificates for return to the British self. Collector Bradshaw notified the officers of the steamer if similar discoveries were made, hereafter, the Government would send the vessel. Albert V. Jennings was arrested on the steamer Olympian by Customs Officer Wm. Learned, with opium in the possession worth \$800, one asked later on the mattress in the state room. He is held in Victoria and says he had smuggled one hundred pounds.

#### ARRESTED FOR SEDUCTION.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—Today Taylor McVey, barrister, acting at the instance of Mr. Brown, issued a writ against F. X. Demers, translator of the House of Commons, claiming damages for the seduction of her daughter, aged 17 years. This was the case referred to in the Free Press dispatch yesterday.





The advice is given by Walter F. Brown to set posts with cement which must bear the strain of stretched wire fencing."

**CLIFFE'S BOOKSTORE,**  
BRANDON.



## THE BRANDON MAIL.

TERMS:—Advertisements paid within three months from date of publication. If not paid within that time, the advertiser will be deemed to have authorized the publisher to publish the advertisement until the account is settled.

ADVERTISING RATES:—Transient advertisements, such as by Law, Druggists, etc., are charged at the rate of 10c per line for the first insertion, and 5c for each subsequent insertion. Special rates for Commercial and Permanent Advertisements furnished upon application. Single copy of the paper, 10c. The paper is sold at 10c per copy, and 10c for each subsequent copy. Advertisements must be paid for in advance. Advertisements will be accepted on credit only from those who have established a good credit with the publisher.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Correspondents must invariably send their names and addresses, confidentially, but not necessarily to the publisher.

C. CLIFFE,  
Publisher and Proprietor.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

I have to thank the interesting public for the patronage they have so liberally accorded the MAIL since its re-establishment in the present premises in July last, and to assure them every effort is being put forward to merit their future favors. The circulation of the paper is now greater than that of any other weekly newspaper in the province, excepting that of the Winnipeg Free Press, and it is going up at the rate of 500 to 700 a week. The machinery, I mean, at work for increasing the circulation, will make it greater than the combined circulation of all the city papers, in the course of a few weeks. The judicious advertiser will advertise for the public, his advertisement will pay for itself, and not to "take out an account," or become a heavy burden upon the advertiser. I have decided on making the MAIL the medium, for EXCELLENCE, of the week. Our books are always at the disposal of advertisers to verify our statements. Advertisers will please remember this.

C. CLIFFE.

## The Brandon Mail.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1890.

## OTHER COMPARISONS.

As we have said before, the more differences between the American territories and North Western States and the Canadian Northwest, the more the prejudice of the former are natural and legislative under the circumstances, which the settlers shall ever remain powerless to correct. There is no concealing the fact that, on account of the conformation of the mountain chains to the west and the nature of the country Minnesota and Dakota are much more subject to hurricanes and destructive winds than any portion of Canada. In fact in the Canadian Northwest they are altogether unknown. This difficulty of course the settlers can never overcome. Against the soil of the southern part of Minnesota and Dakota is much lighter than any portion of the Canadian Northwest, the surface being underlain with shale preventing the same underground moisture and the same production. This too the settlers are powerless to correct. The circumstances may also be set down as one of the causes of early frost, commencing the greater reduction of heat at night in the summer season and thus there the more susceptibility to cold. Rain too are less frequent in the summer season to the south of the boundary than they are to the north, the infrequency being occasioned doubtless by the other natural causes just enumerated. The settler there and the intending settler will readily understand industrious though they may be, they are powerless to counteract the laws of nature.

So much for the natural objections to the American prairies, now for those of a legislative character. The central or American government gives no State aid to the States and territories—the settlers in them have to support State or territorial governments, schools, municipal institutions, and in fact everything by a direct tax on the people. In the Canadian Northwest the circumstances are very different. In Manitoba for instance, \$435,000 of the \$900,000 necessary to support the provincial legislature, to aid railway construction, to pay half the salaries of school teachers, to assist the municipalities in the construction of roads and bridges, to keep up reformatories, asylums, houses of correction, a board of Education and generally all the public institutions of the country, is contributed by the Federal Government. Leaving but \$166,000 to be raised by the Manitoba government, and this is got out of the sale of public lands, of which the American states have none, hotel and other licenses, law stamps, receipts from railways, etc., without a cent of direct tax on the people. The tax for all this in the States amounts to about \$45 on the average quarter section. In Manitoba there is a tax of about \$15 on the average quarter section to assist in the payment of teachers' salaries, municipal, government and local improvements. At least then the tax of the

American prairie farmer is three times that of his Canadian contemporary, and he is powerless to prevent it.

There are some who will say that if the Canadian government assists the people the assistance comes out of taxation in customs, excise, etc., but this is not in practice true. The Canadian government borrows largely in England paying no more than 3 or 3½% for the money, and out of these loans and the customs and excise receipts jointly is able to aid the settlers as we have indicated.

In the Canadian Northwest territories the situation is again even better than it is in Manitoba. Portions of the country from Moosejaw to the Rocky Mountains for instance are not so good for wheat and grain raising as is the province of Manitoba, but from Moose Jaw easterly and in the vicinity of Fort McLeod, the Peace River, and other districts the country is not surpassed even in these respects; and where wheat and grain raising cannot be prosecuted satisfactorily, the country is unequalled, as a cattle, sheep and horse raising territory, the growth of grass in summer being sufficient to feed the herds all the year round, and the country being everywhere crossed by spring fed creeks affording an ample water supply the year round. Again strange that it may appear, the climate in these districts is so mild and the snow so shallow that cattle sheep and horses graze out all winter. Although the present is one of the severest winters on record these animals are roaming loose in herds thousands over our western prairies, and so far there is no loss of life reported. As to the farming capabilities of the country we let the farmers in other columns of our paper speak for themselves.

Now let us look at the financial situation in the territories. On account of the sparsity of population in the Territories, the Federal Government is more liberal to them than it is to the province of Manitoba. It supports the territorial government, altogether, pays all the expenses of education except about 30% of the teachers salaries, keeps up the mounted police for the protection of the people, so that in districts unincorporated for schools or municipalities there is not a cent of tax on the settler for anything, and where school districts and municipalities are organized the tax for all purposes rarely exceeds \$5 on a quarter section. Let the intending settler, let the Dakota settler suffering from the consequences of bad crops look at this picture and this, and ask himself the question if he is not better off where crops are more likely to be a success, and where taxes are next to nothing than he is enjoying the vaunted liberty of the Stars and Stripes!

But say some people, who are actually, if not nominally operating in the interest of settlement in the States, the Canadian duties are extortionate and force settlers to buy more expensive goods from Canadian manufacturers, while without them cheaper imports from the States could be had. That the Canadian tariff force a lot of money out of the pockets of the Northwest settlers, that charge would be serious if true; years ago before Manitoba and the Northwest produced anything, and when we imported everything, the statement was positively true, but now such a charge is positively untrue. In 1882 for instance, Manitoba and the Northwest paid \$1,750,000 in customs, and last year with double the resident population of that year our payments were less than three quarters of a million—in fact less than the money the Federal government has spent in subsidies, postal service, surveys, etc. etc. It is true that Cotton goods, fruits, and some lines of manufactures are cheaper in the States than they are here, but when the Yankees pay 40 per cent. on Canadian wool, it is a clear case that woollen goods are 40 per cent. cheaper here than there. The eastern provinces too, are developing the fruit growing and canning, businesses reducing the cost of fruit, and the National policy is cutting down the prices, by developing competition of manufactures also. Rough lumber can be got in Brandon for instance at from \$16 to \$20 per M. The Brandon and Massey lumber can now be got at about \$17 for cash, and we very much question if their equal can be got in the States for a cent less money, and so on for the rest of the necessary manufactures.

But that is not all for the farmer. For the past 8 years, year in and year out, wheat on this side has commanded from 5 to 10c, more per bushel than at corresponding points across the line. If then the Canadian Northwest farmer has to pay a little more for some lines of goods he gets others less, he is confronted with less than one third of the taxes; is sure of better crops and always assured of better prices. These are the naked facts and we submit them to intending settlers.

## A SECOND BADGER DIVIDEND.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 27.—The Badger Mining company has declared dividend number two, payable March 6th of 25c per share on 50,000 shares or \$12,500 equal to five per cent on its capitalization of \$250,000. This is the second dividend paid to the shareholders, the last being ten per cent on Jan. 15th.

## ORANGE BILL PASSED.

SOCIETY INCORPORATED VOTED BY TWENTY-FIVE MAJORITY.

OTTAWA, March 3.—The debate on the Orange bill was resumed in the House today by Mr. Barron who spoke in favor of incorporation. Mr. Lavigne moved the six months' bill. It was voted down by 53 for and 80 against. Current's amendment regarding the prohibition of parades or processions was next voted down by 23 for and 124 against. The third reading of the bill was then carried by 80 for and 61 against.

## MEN YOU HEAR OF.

R. W. Gillet receives \$9,600 a year from the City.

Ex-King Milan is said to have become a monk at Jerusalem.

Baron de Hirsch, the philanthropist, is the latest neophyte to the English turf. George Merrett is performing the difficult feat of writing two novels at the same time.

A portrait of Gen. Baile is to be placed in the rotunda of the New Hampshire capital opposite that of Gen. Dix.

John Allen Wild Grip, the new minister from Sweden and Norway to the United States, is a tall, broad shouldered, handsome young man.

Sir Julian Pottinger, who is a great walker, has wandered all over Washington and is met at all hours in the most unexpected places.

After twenty-four years of service Professor Henry Morley is about to resign the chair of English literature at University college, London.

It is now said that M. Tournon, the famous French composer, refuses to fulfill a contract to go to America because his family is unwilling that he should cross the Atlantic.

Rider Haggard is to make a journey to Asia Minor and Persia, visiting in turn Persopolis, Samos and Bagdad in quest of local color for a new story, in which Queen Esther will probably be conspicuous personage.

Dr. William A. Hammond says that some nations retain possession of their reasoning powers, and that it is a common thing to find a reasoning man setting himself up as a reformer. Nine times out of ten a reformer is a crank.

Coningsby Disraeli, a nephew of the former English premier, has made his debut in British politics with much the same audacity of method which marked the earlier efforts of his uncle to gain notoriety. He is only 21 years old, but did not hesitate to roundly abuse Mr. Parnell and other prominent Irish legislators in his maiden speech at Bath.

Francisquillo Sorey, the famous theatrical critic of The Paris Temps, is occasionally offered bribes for favorable notices. Once he received a check from a manager for \$1,000 with a letter asking consideration for a new play. Mr. Sorey went at once to the bank, cashed the check and gave the money to an orphanage. Then he went to the theatre. Next morning the manager found his piece utterly condemned by the critic.

## THE GENTLER SEX.

"Graham B. Tomson" of magazine poetry fame, is a "Mrs." and a handsome woman.

Edna Lyall's new novel will have its scenes laid in Norway, where the author spends her summers.

Pundita Banu has begun her school in the Bombay district, India, with one child and three little girls.

Miss Emily Greene Balch, of Boston, won the European Fellowship prize of \$200 at Bryn Mawr College from a class of twenty-four delegates.

Mrs. Smith, who teaches laundry work at Farnth College, England, also writes novels, contributes original recipes to Truth and is her own dressmaker.

Sarah Orne Jewett recently told a friend she had written as many as 6,000 words a day, beside letters, etc. Her usual average is about 2,500 words.

There are only two women living, it is said, who have given embroidery with real pearls. They are Queen Margherita of Italy and Mrs. Bonanza Mackay.

It is the ambition of Princess Maria Theresa of Bavaria to own more dogs and know more people than any other member of the royal families of Europe.

The widow of Count Tolstol, late Russian minister of the interior, has received a present from the czar of 500,000 rubles, and he has granted her a yearly pension of 6,000 rubles.

The Countess de la Torre, whose husband died in Kingston, London, made a bequest to the poor of the parish of a breadwoman and now tends a flock of geese in a suburban villa.

When some one asked Susan B. Anthony if it did not tire her to shake hands, she answered: "Yes, it does, but not half so much as it did twenty years ago to stand all alone with no hands to shake at all."

Mme. de Martell, who signs herself "Gyp," and is one of the few women journalists in France, is a direct descendant of Mircabou. She is a brilliant conversationalist, enjoys a home in the suburbs of Paris, and is as fond of a sensation as the most ardent police reporter.

A young and pretty woman, Dr. Giuseppina Cattani, has been appointed lecturer on ophthalmology at the University of Bologna, Italy, the oldest university in the world. Her lectures are pronounced most learned, and large audiences of students and others listen to her whenever she speaks. Her beauty and profoundness have, in fact, combined to create a sensation.

A Cincinnati father fixed the big rocking chair in the parlor to rest if a greater weight than 140 pounds rested on it. On the very first night afterward his daughter got in the chair and her young man got her nose skinned.

## GRENELL.

This is without exception one of the most conservative and as a result one of the most prominent places in the Northwest. The residents move along in a even way, there has been no boom, no failures, and nearly every one of the first business men of the place are there yet, and resolved to remain having confidence in the future of the place. The first locations were made in the fall of 1882. In November of that year, Mr. Sherlock opened a general store, he has since taken in Mr. Freeman as a partner, but the business has gone on enlarging until it is now one of the largest concerns in the country. In June of that year 1882, Mr. D. Hobson commenced importing cattle and butchering until he has now a very large prosperous business. In 1884 he began importing thorough-breds, and he now breeds on a large scale, and as a consequence is doing much towards improving the already excellent stock of that vicinity. He ships a few head of cattle and horses each summer he brought in three car loads of horses, and at present has been paid for the whole lot, showing the farmers in the neighborhood are in a very substantial shape financially. He considers this the country for a man of enterprise.

Mr. J. J. Gatten began blacksmithing and carriage building in 1884, in 1887 he turned out 12 wheel-rigs, and the past summer had a dozen sleighs, all complete from his own shop.

Mr. Routh began a general store in 1882 as Routh & Co. He has since taken in Mr. H. A. Routh as a partner, and the business is now a strong and a stock large enough for Brandon. They have kept the post-office from the start of the village.

The Grand Union is the only hotel in place. In 1886 Mr. R. A. Copeland purchased it and now runs a lively and safe and stable in connection.

Mr. J. H. Gatten, a grocery store, began blacksmithing in 1883 and has no reason to question his success. He has since taken in Mr. Gatten as a partner, and the latter is now in search of an opening.

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terms to all who improve their purchases. One D. McAllister put up a large store in the season of 1882, which was the first building on the town site. He at the time opened a post office. He ran both until 1885, when he failed. Mr. J. P. Dill, a second merchant, at the time taking over the office. D. L. Dells, now of Melita, a few weeks later put up the second store—the second building. Mr. (now senator) Perley put up the third building that season, the present Wolesley Hotel. To an extent then he is the father of the place. Mr. Perley is the son of the Hon. Mr. Perley, who has been over 40 years in the New Brunswick legislature, and was re-elected the other day, though over 70 years of age. Mr. Perley was elected to the North West assembly some years ago, but resigned to contest East Assiniboia for the Commons last general election. He was elected but resigned later, taking a seat on the Executive Council. Mr. Perley now takes on a large scale, his sons looking after the business in his absence. About the same time in 1883, he built the large lively stable, at the back of his hotel, which was run from the first by his son-in-law, E. A. Vanbury, who now manages the Wolesley Hotel.

In 1883, building was quiet here, two blacksmith shops were erected. One Mitchell, put up a store he rented to J. P. Dill, who had the first year home steamed. This, Mr. Dill occupied a short time till he put up his present premises in 1884, when the Mitchell building was sold to Mr. H. A. Routh & Co. The commencement of the Lordland Hotel, a very large and well kept hotel put up by that gentleman in 1886.

In 1882 Mr. S. V. Bray opened a business in lumber, in which he is still the only dealer in the place. Flour and feed, with his brother as Bray, Bros. & Co. In 1883, Mr. H. A. Routh & Co. returned the old business and added dealing in live stock. In 1878 he added butchering and groceries, boots, shoes and dry goods. He is the secretary of the Local Agricultural Society which is in a flourishing condition with 100 members and last season had one of the most successful exhibitions in the Canadian Northwest. After the dissolution of P. L. Bray, the brother, opened a large general store in Mr. Perley's brick building and keeps a well assorted, clean and tidy shop. He is a J. P. and a very successful business.

In 1884 V. G. Thompson, an enterprising Nova Scotia, established himself in stoves, tinware, hardware and saddlery. He is thriving as he deserves to do. He is agent for the new Williams sawing machine.

One, And. Hyson occupied one of the blacksmith shops erected in 1883, until 1885, when he was succeeded by H. H. Hurlbut. He has associated with him Benjamin Barber and the two do all kinds of blacksmithing, horse-shoeing, wood working and carriage building. Mr. Barber does undertaking separately and Mr. Hurlbut deals largely in horses, harness and saddlery.

In 1886 Alex. Sutherland located as a mason, brick layer and plasterer. He does a large business all along the line, and with his former surroundings.

In 1886 W. D. Cook put up the large 100-bell roller process flour mill in the place. It has an elevator capacity of 20,000 bushels in connection. It has 20 h.p. compound engine and is complete in every particular for grinding and elevating work.

Mr. W. L. Watt, an old acquaintance of the writer, is the C.P.R. agent here at present and has been 6 years in the employ of the company. He is a native of Canada North West and C. R. L. looks. He is a very reliable, popular man and affords a pleasure to all who do business with him.

In 1886 Mr. Bondary, referred to before, put up his large, comfortable residence on the following terms: To erect the Wolesley Hotel, a very comfortable house, kept scrupulously neat and clean and affords every convenience and comfort to the travelling public. The place is particularly well fitted for accommodation. He is now in a good way to be a success.

Mr. Bondary is located in the public school, in a comfortable building with 20 pupils. The Presbyterians and Methodists have church building. The Episcopalians preach in the depot and the Catholics hold service at a farm house a short distance out.

The orangemen are quite numerous in the vicinity and have a comfortable hall in the town.

The town is situated in the centre of one of the few rural municipalities of the territories, which is about 30x15 in size. It has a Rome and seven C. R. L. railroads, and they meet regularly in this town.

About two-thirds of the land within 20 miles of the town is taken up, there is probably one-eighth of the whole broken, and last year notwithstanding the drought exported over 10,000 bushels of wheat, having a lot yet in reserve, to say nothing of other products. The past season more butter and eggs were shipped to Winnipeg and British Columbia from this point than any other point at reasonable distance along the line, proving the section to be an excellent one for mixed farming.

Two years ago J. P. Dill put up a large cheese factory from which the output has been very large ever since, the article is very excellent, and the returns very remunerative. The settlement is made up mostly of Canadian farmers, from Ontario, who are industrious and as a consequence prosper and contented.

The town at present has over 200 of a population, and only requires immigration for the unsettled lands around to grow rapidly and become a place of considerable importance in the near future.

## INDIAN HEAD.

This town is noted for being the home of the celebrated Bart Farg, which happily for the country and the town is going into dissolution. It is a question in any event whether such large farming can be made to pay in the territory, there being so much hiring, and so many other objections. Certain it is, however, they are always an injury to the town in their vicinity, as the management of the place, and therefore, shortly, much of the business that is tributary. Originally in 1882, the farm consisted of 60,000 acres, with Major Bell as Manager. It extended about 10 miles wide, and 19 or 20 from north to south. On the river, setting in a couple of years since, the Church of England Cultivator purchased a portion to the east, from the Mortgage Company who control it, the government experimental farm, which is located here and doing good business under Mr. Mc Kay, took another section, who were again made to private parties, and now Lord Brassey has made a purchase of 20,000 acres, at \$100 an acre, and is placing the management under Dr. Farnham. As nearly as can be learned it is the intention of the Brassey Co. to utilize the large hotel on the farm, as a training school after the manner of the Grubbs (not model farm, which in connection with the Experimental Farm, the place ought to be of considerable service to the place and the country. It is, however, to place this 20,000 acre block will be sold into reasonably sized farms, and farmed in that way.

The organization of the Bell Farm has now, however, without its advantage to the place. It has a fine roller mill, process flouring mill with an elevator capacity of 50,000 bushels, M. Wilson and Bro., also have an elevator of 20,000 bushels capacity of the place.

The town has a fine agricultural society of 100 members, which Mr. D. McAllister is a leading spirit. He deals in hardware, stoves & Co., implements, and being very active is a general convenience, to all the residents of the place.

R. Lee, an old Londoner, is a harness maker in the place, carrying all the requirements of the locality.

W. Lee, a husband, cattle dealer, has been many years in the place, and does not regret his selection.

Joseph Glem homesteaded here in 1882 but in 1885 opened in the lively feed and sale business and is doing a fine trade.

Thompson, homesteaded in the early days of the place, but now keeps a boarding house.

C. Crawford is a general merchant and post master, having several land agencies. G. P. Murray is also a general dealer.

A. J. Asment came to the place in its earliest days, intending to be the son-in-law of the Bell farm landowner, and shortly after commenced as a general dealer. He has now one of the finest general stores in the country, carrying as the public say, everything from a needle to an anchor—groceries, dry goods, crockery, clothing, hardware, tinware, harness, furniture, etc., etc. He is a fine specimen of a well fitted up store and residence, based on hot air, and having hot and cold water on the premises. The ongoing business does not agree with him, and he therefore offers a fine business opening to an enterprising man with a moderate capital.

W. R. Boyd is proprietor and manager of the Commercial Hotel. He put it up in 1883. It has 14 bed rooms, bar, billiard and sample rooms, and is comfortably equipped and kept. Has a large stable in connection.

The place has two blacksmith shops, two carpenters, a skating rink, affording considerable amusement to the young. It has a medical man, Dr. Hunt, who has a wild field for his territory. Mr. Gathie is the school teacher and has charge of 40 pupils; a Masonic lodge of 20 members, an entertainment society of 100 members. Both of these societies hold their meetings in the new municipal hall 20x60 just erected. The Presbyterians are the only denomination who hold services and as a consequence their congregation is very strong.

The town is in the centre of a country, the population about 18,420, its proportion, and as a whole the taxes on this do not exceed \$2.50 on a quarter section a year, to cover school and other expenditures. This is a strong contrast with the \$40 to \$60 tax of Dakota, across the line. As the Bell farm is being sold at \$2 an acre, this very money finds the price of land in the vicinity.

To show the crops of this section have not been bad this year, we may say there were 45,000 bushels wheat exported last season, and there is still some in reserve. Some of the acre was common wheat, but 20 bushels per acre was a good thing, and one McAllister had 35 bushels per acre of his entire farm. With the Bell farm divided into small lots, the country around is certain to grow and prosper, and with it the town itself.

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